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HEAVY COAL SHIPMENTS

PLAYING HAVOC WITH CUTTING OFF THE SUPPLY.

Quantities rushed to the West from West Virginia and parts of Pennsylvania—Passenger Trains Side Tracked for Coal Trains—All Depends on West Virginia Miners—More of Them Strike—Most of the Others Expected to Quit Work Tomorrow.

Pittsburg, July 17.—District mining officials have come to a realization of the gravity of the coal miners' strike situation as far as the shipments of coal from the district just east of Pittsburg and the Clear Field—Cambria field are concerned. They have awakened to the fact that coal from these producing centres is playing havoc with the cutting off of the supply for the Pittsburgh trade, thus militating against the success of the strike.

An important meeting of the executive board and the district officials was held this afternoon. Cameron Miller, the national organizer, was present and the situation was discussed in detail. It is now proposed to send organizers into the districts and if possible induce the men to come out in sympathy. It is not expected to bring every miner in these sections out. Mines that furnish coal for the seaboard will not be molested. It is proposed to hold a number of mass meetings during the next week.

An important message from West Virginia was received at miners' headquarters during the afternoon. It came from a prominent state official and states that the situation has taken a change with the indications strongly in favor of the miners coming out. The miners' officials believe that the West Virginia miners will be out Monday morning. There was very little doing in the local crop market today. There was no change in the price of any of the output being offered at \$1.25, the same price as the day previous.

The miners are still holding firm with no sign of a break at any point. A large number of meetings will be held tomorrow to give encouragement to the men.

Arbitration Commissioner Schmid, who is the only one of the commission in the city tonight, received a telegram from Commissioner of Labor Barton, of West Virginia, announcing that the situation in that state was entirely changed and that he expects the miners there to strike.

Fairmont, W. Va., July 17.—To the close observer of the mining situation in this region a peculiar state of affairs is presented. Operators who were elated a few days ago, are now worried over the increase in freight of 45 cents a ton. All the operators are now in a "qui vive" lest the men will be influenced by the agitators to come out. Senator Camden, who three days ago thought it very unlikely that the men would join the strikers, said today that he was prepared for anything. The mass meeting so largely advertised for this evening was a complete failure, as none of the speakers were present, although telegrams of regret were read. Eugene V. Debs will be here sure Monday and will address the miners at the court house. Today seventeen miners at Monongahela were discharged for striking on Thursday night's meeting.

These men are using every means in their power to induce the other miners to strike as a sort of revenge. The company claim they will bring brass suits, and W. B. Meredith, the leading lawyer of the Second congressional district, together with S. N. Barnett and J. F. Kirby, have been retained as counsel, if all reports are true.

The Baltimore and Ohio has broken all records in the matter of moving coal. Passenger trains were sidetracked today to allow coal trains to proceed west.

Everything is quiet on the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio and all mines are running full blast but one.

Huntington, W. Va., July 17.—This afternoon upwards of 5,000 men employed in the lower coal fields on the Norfolk and Western were on their picks and shovels and swore fealty to the cause of their Pennsylvania and Ohio brethren. The strike in that section today included the following mines: Elk Horn, Thacker, Maratime, Logan, Peel Spint, Shamoken and Southern. The agitators who have been in that vicinity for a week have departed tonight for the great flat top fields, sixty miles further up the Norfolk and Western, where about 7,000 men are employed. They speak encouragingly of their work in West Virginia and assert that before Monday noon every miner in the flat top fields will be out. The indications are that their claims are well founded and in addition the Dinges, further down the line, which resumed work only a few days ago, will also have to suspend, as dissatisfaction has developed among the miners employed there. Seven hundred more men went out on the Kanawha today and the next big break is expected in the New River fields.

Pittsburg, July 17.—The organizers sent to West Virginia to get the miners of that state out expect to make good progress tomorrow. Ex-Vice President Cameron Miller said today at the Pittsburg district headquarters that it is likely the best work will be performed in the West Virginia fields on Sunday. Many of the men whom it has been difficult for the organizers to reach will be found tomorrow. In some cases it is probable that attempts will be made to keep the miners running Sunday and this, he thinks, will cause a break in some places, as the men will consider it coercion on the part of the operators. Any such movement as Sunday work will show the anxiety of the operators to get their coal out and give the miners assurance of the importance of the strike. District Secretary William Warner, of the miners' organization, is in daily receipt of offers of assistance from labor organizations, which he refers to National President Hatchford.

A number of Pittsburg operators spoken to today decline to express themselves on the subject of true uni-

formity. Henry Floerschheim, the Finleyville operator, says he got the hot end of the poker when the plan was tried before, and he will not sign until 97 per cent. of the other operators sign. James W. Shields says he will not sign. John Peters, of the Amwayville Coal Company, says the same thing.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 17.—The Citizens' Coal Company here, controlled by the stockholders of the Monongahela Coal Company, are laying in hundreds of cars of coal at their yards for the first time in their history. This is taken as an indication that they expect their miners to strike.

Charleston, W. Va., July 17.—The agitators of the strike in the Kanawha valley received a setback today. They visited two places, Monarch and Cedar Grove, to organize the miners, but failed to do anything at either place. The operators at some of the mines offered a further increase of 1/4 cent per bushel, making 1/2 cent advance in all, or about 21 cents per ton.

Pomeroy, Ohio, July 17.—A secret session of miner delegates was held here all day today, representing the mines in the bend of the Ohio side. They decided to permit coal to be mined and advanced only for household consumption. This will permit the salt works and the mills here to run. They are to make a united effort to get the West Virginia miners out.

Cleveland, July 17.—The local operators are inclined to think that the miners are practically masters of the situation now. The operators do not look forward to this conditions with as much apprehension as they did a few days ago.

Bluefield, W. Va., July 17.—The miners at Elkhorn and Shamokin in the Pocahontas coal field, went out yesterday, but some of them went back to work today. There has been no trouble at any of the other collieries.

Grand Masterworkman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, arrived at Keystone today to aid in getting the men out.

The Baptist Young People's Convention

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 17.—At a meeting of the board of managers of the Baptist Young People's Union, of America held this morning, Buffalo, N. Y., was selected as the next place of meeting, provided the Buffalo people give assurance that railroad rates and other minor details will be satisfactory. The Baptists began work at an early hour. Between 6:30 and 7:30 o'clock, five meetings for prayer, praise and testimony were held in the city and one, which was largely attended, at Sunrise Rock, on Lookout mountain. Between 8 and 10:30 o'clock, the workers' conferences, begun yesterday, were concluded. At these conferences questions asked on difficult points relative to the subject in hand were answered by the leaders who were all close Bible students.

Between 10:30 and 12 o'clock departmental rallies were held. These meetings represented the great divisions of the territory in which the work of the Baptist Young People's Union of America is carried on. The meeting of the representatives of northern states, east of the Mississippi river, known as the "department of the Blue," was held at the First Baptist church and presided over by Frank Harvey Field, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The meeting of the representatives of the northern states west of the Mississippi river, known as the "department of the West," was held at the First Baptist church and presided over by Dr. J. W. Conley, of St. Paul, Minn.

The meeting of the representatives of the southern states, known as the "order of the Green" was held at Centenary church.

Charles N. Ness, chairman made the report of the executive committee, which showed gains and a steady growth of the spirit of fraternalization with the general union.

Senate Proceedings.

Washington, July 17.—The senate, soon after meeting, went into executive session.

The doors were opened at 2:30 o'clock p. m., and Senator Morgan took the floor in support of the Harris resolution. He presented figures to show that the loss to the government, if the pending Union Pacific settlement was carried out, would be \$25,000,000 and he commented on the fact that in doing the Union Pacific would secure a property which they proposed to capitalize at \$262,000,000. Senator Morgan urged that the agreement by which the re-organization committee would bid \$45,000,000 for the government interest was expressly designed to shut out other bids, as it permitted the committee to use the \$17,000,000 sinking fund in the treasury as a part of their bid, while other bidders had no access to this \$17,000,000. He presented a series of points showing, he said, the "monstrous fraud" and "scheme of extortion and oppression" constituting the "most audacious plan of railroad wrecking ever devised." The senator said President McKinley could not afford to carry out the agreement concerning the Union Pacific made by President Cleveland; he could not afford to become the administrator of bonis non of an act of the Cleveland administration so offensive as to wreck any man. Senator Morgan had not concluded when at 5:25 o'clock he yielded for an adjournment.

To Insist on Spain Paying the Ruiz Indemnity.

Washington, July 17.—This government has directed United States Minister Woodford to formally present to the Spanish government and press the claim of the family of the late Dr. Ruiz for an indemnity in \$75,000 on account of his death in jail in Cuba. While the circumstances would justify a demand for a much larger sum of money, yet Mr. Woodford is instructed to say that in proof of the spirit of moderation and absolute justice with which the United States government is animated, the government of Spain is requested to pay the indemnity named.

The Chicago Markets.

Chicago, July 17.—After three days wheat suffered a slight reaction today, September and July each closing 1/2c lower. Corn surprised the shorts by closing 1/2c higher. Oats were quiet, but closed unchanged. Provisions were quiet and firm.

A NEW TARIFF BILL.

RESULT OF DELIBERATIONS OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

Compromises Made on the Sugar and the Wool Schedule—The Tax on Stocks Abandoned by Senate Conference—Cotton Bagging and Ties and Floor Matting put Back on the Dutiable List—Reciprocity Clause Greatly Changed.

Washington, July 17.—When the republican conferees on the tariff bill representing the two houses of congress adjourned at 6 o'clock today the announcement was made on behalf of each of the houses that they had agreed upon all the items of the bill and that the result of the partisan conference would be submitted to the democratic members of the conference at a full meeting to be held on Monday. "We cannot," said Senator Allison, "say just what time we shall expect the attendance of the democrats on Monday, for there is still much to be done to get the bill in readiness for them."

It is understood that some of the members will work tomorrow for the accomplishment of this purpose and it is hoped to have the bill printed and prepared for the inspection of the democrats by 10 o'clock Monday. The republicans still further hope to secure the assent of the democratic members to the reporting of the bill after one session and to thus be able to present it to congress at the beginning of the session Monday.

The members of the conference still preserve the strictest silence in regard to the changes made, giving out no official confirmation as to the changes made in the bill. It is learned, however, from an entirely reliable source that a very large majority of the senate amendments were accepted. This was rendered necessary by several circumstances. A number of amendments made by the senate were verbal; others were trivial and still others were made necessary to secure harmony of construction and would have been accepted by the house had they had the bill under consideration for so long a time as the senate had. All such changes as these were accepted without question by the house conferees.

They also accepted in most cases all the alterations made by the senate in order to secure the passage of the bill in that body. Senator Jones, of Nevada, holding as he did practically the balance of power both in the senate and committee, was enabled to secure many concessions for western interests in the senate and these he held without exception in the house. He even succeeded in securing a degree of protection for beet sugar greater than was given either in the senate or the house bill.

The bill as agreed upon will, when made public, present an entire new schedule, at least in the main item of duty on raw and refined sugar—the fourth presented since the bill emerged from the recesses of the ways and means committee.

When the announcement of an agreement was first made today the indications were that the senate had surrendered to the house in the sugar schedule to the house. No one in the session of all the facts could see how it could be otherwise when it was known that the house differential of 1/4 cent had been accepted and the senate provision for throwing of 1-10 cent on low grade sugars receded from "You will discover," said Senator Aldrich, in discussing the matter among his colleagues, "that the senate saves something after all and that it is not a complete surrender on our part."

The wording of the new paragraph, which follows, shows that he was right:

"Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, tank bottom, syrup of cane juice, melacha, concentrated melacha, concrete and concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, 95-100 of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test .035 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion, and on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining .125 cent per pound additional."

It will be observed that the modification of the sugar schedule still leaves the rate on pure sugar testing 100 degrees 1.55 cents per pound, which is the senate rate. The differential on refined sugar is, however, one-eighth of a cent per pound, while the senate differential was one-fifth. The house also secured the elimination of the one-tenth of a cent reduction allowed on jagory and proportion, and on sugar testing below 87 degrees by the polariscope. It is claimed that the increase on the higher grades of sugar which will result from the increase of polariscope graduation allowance will add materially to the protection to the beet sugar industry. The refiners necessarily receive incidental benefit.

It is estimated that the changes in the sugar schedule will raise about \$2,000,000 additional revenue.

Following are among the more important changes made in other schedules:

Hides, 15 per cent. ad valorem, in place of the 20 per cent. fixed by the senate. The house conferees made a strong fight to have hides restored to the free list, but they were compelled to submit to the unyielding demand of the senate.

Wool, (as heretofore sent out)—first-class 11 cents per pound, second-class 12 cents per pound, third class 4 cents on that below 12 cents per pound in value and 8 cents on that above 12 cents in value. These rates on third-class wool were the result of an agreement between the wool growers and the carpet manufacturers.

Coal, bituminous, 67 cents per ton.

Tobacco \$1.75 per pound on imported wrappers. This is the senate rate. It is also understood that the action of the senate in striking out the internal revenue provisions on tobacco and leaving the existing law in force, was

accepted by the house conferees.

The senate rates on all fruits are retained, including 1 cent per pound on oranges, lemons, limes, etc. On walnuts the house rate of 3 cents per pound was restored, the senate having lowered this rate to 2 1/2 cents.

White pine lumber was restored to the house classification and the house rate of \$2.00 per 1,000 feet, instead of the senate rate of \$1.00.

The reciprocity clause has been transformed into a modification of both the senate and the house schedules—that is the number of articles which can be used as a basis for reciprocity agreements has been increased, but the president's discretion as to rates and the ratification of treaties by the senate which was the main feature of the senate provision has been rejected.

One of the biggest victories won by the house was in the restoration to the dutiable list of burlaps, jute and jute bagging, cotton bagging, gunny sacks, floor matting and cotton ties, which the senate placed on the free list. While restored to the dutiable list, however, the rates are lower than they have ever been on this class of articles. Another victory of the house was the elimination of the senate stamp tax on bonds and stocks. It was decided that the machinery of collection was too cumbersome.

Raw cotton is restored to the free list as originally fixed by the house. The senate, with the aid of some of the democratic senators, made cotton dutiable at 20 per cent.

The amendments as agreed upon will go to the printer tomorrow and the completed bill will be laid before the democrats Monday morning. Assurances have already been given by the democrats on the conference that there will be no attempt to delay the report when the full committee meets. But it is possible that the democrats may ask more time than the republicans now anticipate. The republicans believe that the report can be made to the house early Monday afternoon and if the present intentions of the house leaders are carried out, the report will have been acted upon before the house adjourns on Monday.

Governor Dingley expresses the opinion that the bill will have a law that congress will have adjourned a week from today.

The democratic conferees are by no means pleased with the transfer of such items as cotton bagging, burlaps, matting, etc., from the free to the dutiable list. They express the hope tonight that they may be able to reverse the conference committee on these articles. They claim to have the pledges of the republicans who assisted in making these articles free and in reducing white pine that they will insist on forcing their restoration to the free list even to the extent of opposing the report. The republicans, however, profess to feel easy over the fate of the report and say that the worst they fear is delay occasioned by long debate.

FROM THE KAISER'S LAND.

The Failure of the Plan to Secure Quotas or Prices of Farm Products—Socialists in Prison—Students Banished—The Emperor Displeased.

Berlin, July 17.—The government, the agrarians and the producers are all placed in a very embarrassing predicament through a miscarriage of the government's attempts to effect a compromise with the striking produce exchangers in the leading German cities, so as to enable the agrarians to have representatives in the boards of direct-ors and yet have traders in futures attend the exchanges regularly as heretofore.

The farmers no longer know what prices to ask or expect for granted, no market quotations being published. This condition of things is seriously felt in connection with the new crops, especially in the rural districts where the small farmers are powerless and in the hands of unscrupulous speculators.

Eight out of forty-eight socialists in the Reichstag, including Herr Liebnicht, Herr Luetgoum, and Herr Stadthagen, are serving terms of imprisonment for the offense of lese majeste. For a similar offense a number of Russo-Polish students of the Technical high school at Charlottenburg were arrested yesterday and taken to the Russian frontier, where they were handed over to the Russian police. Among them was the noted nihilist Witscherin, who will be immediately sent to Siberia. There have been several other arrests upon suspicion.

Emperor William is greatly displeased with the decisions of the court of arbitration which deprives his brother-in-law, Prince Adolf, of Schaumburg-Lippe, of the right of succession to the regency in Lippe-Detmold. The regency is now in the hands of Prince Adolf, who is comparatively poor, has gone back to Bonn to resume his military duties.

Dr. Reimbold, of Wiesbaden, the newly appointed professor of social science at the University of Berlin, took occasion at a farewell banquet tendered him to make a sensational speech, ridiculing the government's fear of socialism. He said that the method of governing now in vogue in Prussia was a danger for Prussia and for the whole of Germany and predicted that the German people in the coming elections would show plainly that they intended to be ruled no longer as at present.

Government Work on Waccamaw and Lumber Rivers.

Washington, July 17.—Captain F. V. Abbott, in his annual report to the war department, states that the Waccamaw river, North and South Carolina, in its improved parts, was kept in good condition by running a snag boat over the stream at intervals. Two new lines of transportation were established and boats have been run both night and day on the improved portion of the stream. The available balance on hand for continuing improvements is \$2,522. Two hundred and sixteen thousand and three tons of freight valued at \$1,751,390, were carried upon this river during the year.

The balance of \$705, for the improvement of the Lumber river, North and South Carolina, was expended in the removal of obstructions.

THE AUGUST ELECTION.

MANY OFFICERS APPOINTED REFUSING TO SERVE.

J. B. Fortune sworn in as District Court Clerk—Judge Purnell to Return to Asheville—Large Attendance Expected at the County Officers' Convention—Recent Rains Improve the Crops—Six Men on Trial for a Lynching.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., July 17.

Judge Purnell arrived this morning from Asheville and held a regular term of the United States district court, at which a number of accounts were approved. He also received the bond of J. B. Fortune as clerk of the court and administered the oath of office to him. District Attorney Aycock made the motion.

Judge Purnell also heard a motion for a receiver for the Cumberland mills, in the case against it by the Eastern Building and Loan Association, of Syracuse, N. Y. There are a great many parties defendant.

J. S. McRae, of Fayetteville, is appointed receiver. John W. Hinsdale appeared for the plaintiff, and E. T. Boykin for the defendant. The claim of the plaintiff is for \$25,000.

A penitentiary convict from this county who is what Superintendent Smith terms "a trusty," expressed a desire to eat blackberries. The superintendent let him go out in field and pick some. He failed to reap. He was arrested at Forestville by the sheriff and restored to the penitentiary today.

The judge says he has notified Clerk Shaw, of the court of Wilmington, that he will not be removed or disturbed. The judge will be at Asheville three weeks longer, returning there Monday to hear the great case of Scarpe vs. the Western Land Company, involving title to over 70,000 acres of land in Buncombe, McDowell and Burke counties. The grant for this land was issued in 1795 to Samuel Tate.

The railway commissioners say no decision is arrived at regarding the rate of reduction of railways, and that none will be reached until the end of next week, during which time the commission will be in session at Round Knob, on the Western North Carolina railroad, near Asheville.

Barnes Bros., printers to the council of state, get the printing of the agricultural department, which is separate from the other printing.

The state treasurer says over half the sheriffs in the state and a great number of other county officers will attend the meeting at Morehead City known as the County Officers' convention. Auditor Ayer went there today to remain until it ends and to secure the largest possible attendance.

The Charlotte artillery detachment, sixteen strong, armed with a Gatling, a Howitzer and revolvers, is uniformed by the state as a light battery.

The fruit crop east of the mountains is not a good one. In the mountain counties it is excellent.

Five samples of tobacco of this year's growth are coming in. The outlook is good. They dry and very hot weather did some damage.

Rains after July 7th have unquestionably improved all crops and raises the percentage of condition above those given yesterday in the agricultural department's July report. Most of the returns on which that report was based were dated prior to July 7th.

News comes in that great numbers of populists are deeply disgusted at occurrences since January 1st last, and are ready to return to the democratic party.

Many persons elected as judges and registrars of election define to serve for the public school tax election August 10th. Opposition to the election increases daily in many sections and is being favored. Large quantities of literature are being sent out by the press bureau, in support of the election.

The man arrested at Mt. Airy on the belief that he was the murderer of Mrs. Springs at Lexington, has proved his innocence and is at liberty.

The Seaboard Air Line, it is now declared, is making complete arrangements to build from Rutherfordton to Bristol, via Asheville, Burnsville and Cranberry.

Six white men who lynched Robert Chambers near Cranberry, in Mitchell county, are on trial in McDowell county for that crime. Under the new law persons accused of lynching must be tried in a county other than the one in which the crime was committed.

The capitol officials attempted to evade responsibility for removing all the veteran negro employees and putting in their places some who are partisans. But the attempt has failed.

The secretary of state says each applicant for a license must be examined by the Salsbury knitting mill, long idle, resumes work Monday, with much new machinery.

In the educational muddle in Wilson county, which was decided by Superintendent Mebane today, the facts are as follows: The board of commissioners met in the court house on the first Monday in June. The three populist members refusing to go into an election, the two commissioners appointed by the judge (democrats), the Clerk of Court J. D. Bardin (democrat) and G. H. Griffin, register of deeds, (republican), proceeded to elect a board of education, composed of the following: Connor, son of Judge Connor, (democrat), Bass, (populist) and H. Vick, (colored). This board is the one recognized.

A Victory for the Railroads.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 17.—In the United States court in the case of the Southern railway against several Nashville ticket brokers, Judge Clark issued an order temporarily restraining defendants from purchasing the Southern's non-transferable round trip tickets until the case can be heard in full next Thursday. The decision is regarded as a big victory for the railroads.

World's Amateur Record Broken.
Cincinnati, July 17.—Harry Sidwell, of Covington, Ky., rode a mile today in 1:46 3/5, breaking the world's former amateur record of 1:47 3/4.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The Pan American Commerce Congress

Philadelphia, July 17.—The Pan-American pilgrims ended their forty days' jaunt to the industrial centres of the United States at 7:30 o'clock this evening. Tonight they are resting and awaiting the day which will bring the end of the congress which gathered together the party. Tomorrow there will be a symposium at the Philadelphia commercial museum, the organization which brought about the assemblage and has successfully executed one of the most extraordinary tours ever made in the country. At this meeting the delegates will find utterance for the varied impressions made upon them by their whirl from city to city, their opinion of the industrial and commercial conditions of the United States and their views as to the probable consummation of the purpose of the trip—the promotion of commercial relations between this country and Mexico and the republics of Central and South America.

After a brief run to Atlantic City the tour proper begun on June 7th last and a rough estimate places the total number of miles traveled at 5,000.

J. Cordie da Silva, a Brazilian delegate, has a beautiful gold headed cane which he will present to President McKinley as the best means of expressing his gratitude to the whole nation. It was made in Paris, of Brazilian wood and is valued at 1,000 francs. He has already given to the Philadelphia museum a book on "Flora Brasiliensis," a botanical work presented to him by his government. The book is very rare and has a value of \$5,000.

A Strike in Havana
Havana, via Key West, Fla., July 17.—It is announced that 41 men attached to the government navy yards went on strike yesterday. The claim is made that the government is six months in arrears of payment of the strikers. The men secured advances on their salaries from the local money lenders. These money lenders have refused to advance additional funds, and this refusal, it is understood, precipitated the strike. General Marti, in view of the peaceful and taken by the strikers, has ordered meals served to them on the government account. It is announced that eighty-two of the strikers have already returned to work.

Among the effects of Federico Jova, recently captured at Lagima del Medio, province of Santa Clara, was a certificate of American citizenship issued by Consul Barker, of Saguas, a military code and a memorandum of operations in the fields. The prisoners recently captured at Trinidad say that they were taken to the vicinity for the purpose of meeting a filibustering expedition, which was expected to land near that point.

Private advices received from Spain are to the effect that all of the prisoners of the Competitor, English as well as American, will be tried by marine court selected by the United States. The results of the war and marine departments of the Spanish government will be ignored. It is claimed that when the men were court-martialed certainly essential legal forms were not complied with.

Twenty guerrillas engaged in feeding their horses on a plantation just outside of Hicon were recently captured by a band of insurgents numbering 100 men, at least 200. The horses of the guerrillas were captured and seven of the men killed and two seriously wounded. The rest of the band succeeded in making their escape.

The Bicycle Meet at Manhattan Beach.

New York, July 17.—The American Cycle Racing Association held its mid-summer race meet at the Manhattan Beach track this afternoon. There were five events on the programme, the principal one of which was a twenty mile hutch between Starbuck and Michael, of Lewisburg, Pa., and Fred J. Titus, of this city. The prize was a \$1,000 purse, the winner to be matched against Jimmy Michael in a contest to occur on the same track on August 21st. The race was close for six miles, when Titus dismounted, claiming that he had a stitch in his side and disabled him from competing in the contest. When Starbuck heard what occurred, he shouted to the judges that he would continue the race and try to beat the record. The American record for the distance was made by Michael in his race against Starbuck on the same track at the Quill Club's meeting last year. Michael covered the distance in 42 minutes 17 seconds. When Starbuck had finished his fifteenth mile this afternoon it was a foregone conclusion that if he kept up the pace at which he was going he would certainly create a new record. He finished the distance in 41 minutes and 6 seconds, after making a splendid start in the last lap. The world's record for this distance is 37 minutes 53 1/2 seconds, which was made by Tom Linton, the English rider, at London.

The Weekly Bank Statement

New York, July 17.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, decrease \$4,676,825; loans, increase \$387,800; specie, increase \$726,000; legal tender increase \$5,245,700; deposits, increase \$5,584,700; circulation, decrease \$141,700. The banks now hold \$46,038,900 in excess of legal requirements.

Another Negro Arrested for Criminal Assault.

Richmond, Va., July 17.—The negro Jack Wilson, who attempted Thursday night to commit a criminal assault upon a daughter of Mr. James Gilman, of York county, has been arrested and lodged in jail at Williamsburg. He implicated two other negroes, one of whom has also been arrested. No violence is apprehended.